

KEN

The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid:
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*
2. Guardianship; restraint.
Youth is least looked into when they stand in most need
of good *keep* and regard. *Ascham.*
KE'EPER. *n. f.* [from *keep*.]
1. One who holds any thing for the use of another.
The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor
hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a
keeper, not of an owner. *Sidney.*
2. One who has prisoners in custody.
The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shakespeare.*
 To now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lower:
A noble charge; her *keeper* by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*
A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.
There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the Winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*
The first fat buck of all the season's sent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*
4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.
Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. *2 King.*
KE'EPER of the great seal. [*custos magni sigilli*, Latin.] Is a lord
by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of Eng-
land, &c. and is of the king's privy-council, under whose
hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king,
strengthened by the great or broad seal, without which seal
all such instruments by law are of no force; for the king is,
in interpretation and intendment of law, a corporation, and
therefore passeth nothing firmly, but under the great seal.
This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the
like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord
chancellor of England. *Cowell.*
KE'EPERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.
The common goal of the shire is kept at Launceston:
this *keepership* is annexed to the countableship of the castle.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
KEG. *n. f.* [*caque*, French.] A small barrel, commonly used
for a fifth barrel.
KELL. *n. f.* A fort of pottage. *Ainsl.* It is so called in Scot-
land, being a soupe made with fished greens.
KELL. *n. f.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.
The very weight of bowels and *kells*, in fat people, is the
occasion of a rupture. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
KELP. *n. f.* A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.
In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed
called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*
KELSON. *n. f.* [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the
keel.
We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which be-
ing fastened from the *keelson* to the beams of the second deck,
keep them from settling, or giving way. *Raleigh.*
KELTER. *n. f.* [He is not in *kelter*, that is, he is not ready;
from *kill*, to gird, Danish. *Skinner.*]
To **KEMB.** *v. a.* [cæmban, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now
written, perhaps less properly, to *comb*.] To separate or dis-
entangle by a denticulated instrument.
Yet are the men more loofe than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,
More sleek. *Benj. Johnson.*
Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*
To **KEN.** *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know.]
1. To see at a distance; to descry.
At once as far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, be-
fore us thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
If thou *ken'st* from far,
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*
We *ken* them from afar, the sitting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*
2. To know.
'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gate. *Shakespeare.*
Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Gay's Past.*
KEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.
Lo! within a *ken*, our army lies. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
When from the mountain top Pifanio shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
 It was a hill

KER

Of paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect, lay. *Milton.*
 He soon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand. *Milton.*
Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryd.*
When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what
lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we
shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*
KENNEL. *n. f.* [*chenil*, French.]
1. A cot for dogs.
A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe
his *kenel*. *Sidney.*
From forth the *kenel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakespeare.*
The seditious remain within their station, which, by rea-
son of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might be more
fitly termed a *kenel* than a camp. *Hayward.*
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kenel* of French curs. *Shakespeare.*
3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.
4. [*Kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.] The water-
course of a street.
Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers *kennels* flow
to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayw.*
He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged
through the *kenel* at a boarding-school. *Arbutnot.*
To **KENNEL.** *v. n.* [from *kenel*.] To lie; to dwell: used of
beasts, and of man in contempt.
Yet, when they lift, would creep,
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kenel* there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unceasing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
The dog kennel'd in a hollow tree, and the cock rooted
upon the boughs. *L'Estrange's Tables.*
KERT. pret. and part. pass. of *keep*.
KERCHEIF. *n. f.* [*courcheif*, Chaucer; *couvre*, to cover, and
cheif, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face
or hands.]
1. A head dress.
I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou
hast the right arch'd bent of the brow, that becomes the
tire vaillant.
—A plain *kercchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing
else. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The proudest *kercchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*
2. Any cloth used in dress.
O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kercchief*. *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.*
Every man had a large *kercchief* folded about the neck.
Hayward.
KERCHEIFED. *adj.* [from *kercchief*.] Dressed; hooded.
KERCHEIFT. *adj.* The evening comes
Kercchiefs in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*
KERF. *n. f.* [cœpnan, Saxon, to cut.]
The fawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a
kerf. *Maxon's Mech. Exercise.*
KERMES. *n. f.*
Kermes is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and
of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a
purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of little distinct
granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is
found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and till lately was
generally understood to be a vegetable excrecence; but we
now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent,
filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red
granules. *Hill.*
KERN. *n. f.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot soldier; an Irish boor.
Out of the fry of these rake-hell horiboyes, growing up
in knavery and villainy, are their *kerns* supplied. *Spenser.*
No sooner justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels,
But the Norwegian lord, surveying advantage,
Began a fresh assault. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If in good plight these Northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips's Briton.*
KERN. *n. f.* A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by
which corn is ground. It is still used in some parts of Scotland.
To **KERN.** *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a
vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]
1. To harden as ripened corn.
When the price of corn falleth, men break no more
ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it
falleth out that an ill *kerned* or sated harvest soon emptieth
their old store. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.* 2. To

KEY

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.
The principal *knack* is in making the juice, when suffi-
ciently boiled, to *ken* or granulate. *Grew.*
KERNEL. *n. f.* [cýnnel, a gland, Saxon; *karne*, Dutch;
cerneau, French.]
The edible substance contained in a shell.
 As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakespeare.*
There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the foul of this
man is his clothes. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*
The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and
the shells for cups. *More.*
2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.
The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'erhade a plain. *Denham.*
Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel*
hard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.
I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and
give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in
the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting
in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata
are concentered.
A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arb.*
5. Knobby concretions in childrens flesh.
To **KERNEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.
In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel*
well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
KERNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the
quality or resemblance of kernels. *Ainsworth.*
KERNELWORT. *n. f.* An herb.
KERSEY. *n. f.* [*karfsey*, Dutch; *carisée*, French.] Coarse
stuff.
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
I do forswear them; and I here proteft,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In ruslet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shakespeare.*
His lackey with a linnen stock on one leg, and a *kersey*
boot-hose on the other. *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*
The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves
it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge. *Hale.*
Thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,
Drew Cicely's eye aside. *Gay.*
KEST. The preter tense of *cast*. It is still used in Scotland.
Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *keft*. *Fairfax.*
KESTRIL. *n. f.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Hammer.*
In his *kestril* kind,
A pleasing vein of glory, vain did find,
To which his flowing tongue, and troublous sprit,
Gave him great aid. *Fairy Queen.*
Kites and *kestrils* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*
KETCH. *n. f.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy
ship.
I wonder
That such a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays of th' beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
KETTLE. *n. f.* [ceel, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch.] A vessel in
which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is
given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and
of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are
confounded.
The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little scethe shone. *Dryden.*
KETTLEDUM. *n. f.* [*kettle* and *dum*.] A drum of which
the head is spread over a body of brags.
As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus Bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
KEY. *n. f.* [cæg, Saxon.]
1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the
wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward
or backward.
If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turn-
ing the *key*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shak. King Lear.*
Poor *key* cold figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The glorious standard left to heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*
Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
That opens the palace of eternity. *Milton.*
Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own
secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man
should keep the *key* of his own breast. *South's Sermons.*
He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*
I keep her in one room, I lock it;
The *keys* look here, is in this pocket. *Prior.*

KIC

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.
Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a
tub. *L'Estrange.*
These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly deli-
vered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory,
which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their
thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key*
of books. *Locke.*
4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the
fingers.
Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pam.*
5. [In music.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition,
whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this *key* is said
to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature,
but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined
with it. *Harris.*
Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakespeare.*
But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the
flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to
go in the song? *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poor tongue
In few'n short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shakespeare.*
6. [*Keye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular
for the ease of lading and unlading ships.
A *key* of fire ran along the shore. *Dryden.*
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze.
KEYAGE. *n. f.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the
key. *Ainsworth.*
KEYHOLE. *n. f.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door
or lock through which the *key* is put.
Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the
casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakespeare.*
I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*
I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The *key*, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole* is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*
KEYSTONE. *n. f.* [*key* and *stone*.] The middle stone of an
arch.
If you will add a *keystone* and chaptrals to the arch, let the
breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the
arch. *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.*
KIBE. *n. f.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, *Skinner*; from *kibwe*,
Welsh, *Minshaw*.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the
heel caused by the cold.
If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakespeare.*
The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our cour-
tier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
One boast of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wifeman.*
KIBED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with *kibes*: as *kibed* heels.
To **KICK.** *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Latin.] To strike
with the foot.
He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that
kicks him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*
It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*
Another, whose son had employments at court, that valued
not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*
To **KICK.** *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.
Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have com-
manded? *1 Sa. ii. 29.*
Jethurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deutr. xxxii. 15.*
The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to
wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against
religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillot.*
KICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.
What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
KICKER. *n. f.* [from *kick*.] One who strikes with his foot.
KICKSHAW. *n. f.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth,
to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, something; yet *Milton*
seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kick-
shaw*, and seems to think it used in contempt of dancing.]
1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.
Shall we need the monstres of Paris to take our hopeful
youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them
over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kick-
shaws*? *Milton.*
2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be
known.
Some pigeons, a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of
mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*
In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Cressly was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre. *Fenton.*
KICKSY-WICKSEY. *n. f.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word
in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hammer.*
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